



PART III—Section I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Dated 4th June 1952.

No. C. & D. 687. The following Circulars issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Madras, regarding import of (i) Black Cummin Seeds from Pakistan under Open General Licence No. XXII; (ii) Special Electric Bulbs and (iii) Spare Parts of Incandescent Lamps, etc., are republished below for general information.

I.T.C. No. 1163-52.

Import Trade Control Circular No. 55/52.

Sub:—Import of Black Cummin seeds from Pakistan under Open General Licence XXII.

Public Notice No. 49—I.T.C. (P.N.)—52, dated 9th May 1952, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is republished below for general information.

The attention of importers is invited to Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 7—I.T.C.—51 dated 9th March 1951, publishing Open General Licence No. XXII regarding import from Pakistan of certain goods specified therein. Although black cummin seeds are treated as seeds n.o.s. falling under Serial No. 37 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule for import control purposes, it has been decided to treat these goods as 'Spices' for purposes of their import from East Pakistan only under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. Clearance of consignments of these seeds which may be imported from East Pakistan only will be allowed under Open General Licence No. XXII till 30th June 1952.

Custom House, Madras,
19th May 1952.

(Sd.)
Dy. Chief Controller of
Imports.

I.T.C. No. 1164-52.

Import Trade Control Circular No. 56/52.

Sub:—Import of special electric bulbs which are fitted to photographic instruments, scientific instruments and other instruments and which are in a way part of such instruments and without which the instruments become unserviceable.

Public Notice No. 50—I.T.C. (P.N.)/52, dated 9th May 1952, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is republished below for general information:—

Representations have been received that scientific, photographic and other instruments are often rendered idle on account of the fact that they need special types of electric bulbs for use with them and normally speaking the importers of such equipment do not hold import licences for electric bulbs. The following decisions have been taken to remove these difficulties:—

(a) In future whenever a complete equipment is imported, in which an electric bulb having some peculiarity as to size, shape of filament is used, it will be permissible to import three spare bulbs of precisely the same type and made as is fitted to the equipment imported. If the number of bulbs to be imported will be thrice the number of bulbs in the equipment, this concession will be applicable whether the equipment is imported against a licence under Open General Licence. In the former case the value of the spare bulbs will be debited to the value of the licence against which the equipment is imported. In the latter case, the spare bulbs will be allowed clearance without a licence.

(b) In order to enable the supply of replacements to equipment already imported in the country in the past, importers holding licences for equipment of a type for which such special non-G.L.S. type lamps are required will be permitted to apply for the endorsement of their existing licences to cover the imports of special types of lamps. This concession will only be granted to established importers who have imported equipment needing such bulbs during the last three years and it will be necessary for them to produce documents (bills of entry and invoices) to show that they have made such imports during each of the last three years. On production of such documents, their existing licences for the import of a particular equipment will be made valid for the import of spare bulbs also upto a value not exceeding 2½ per cent of the total c.i.f. value of the licence.

(c) Where the equipment in question has been imported in the past under Open General Licence and continues to be imported under the Open General Licence at present, established importers will be granted a special licence for the import of non-G.L.S. types, of bulbs to fit such equipment equal in value to 2½ per cent of the value of such equipment actually imported by them during any of the three years ending 31st March 1952 provided they produce documents to show that they have been making such imports during each of the last three years.

2. Applications for special licences or endorsements on existing licences in terms of the preceding paragraph should be made to the Import Trade Controllers at the ports with the relevant bills of entry invoices, etc., and also a treasury challan where a fresh licence is needed, in the form and manner prescribed in the Handbook. Applications should reach the licencing authorities concerned on or before the 7th June 1952.

Custom House, Madras,
19th May 1952.

(Sd.)
Dy. Chief Controller of
Imports.

I.T.C. No. 1165/52.

Import Trade Control Circular No. 57/52.

Sub:—Import of spare parts of Incandescent lamps, etc.

Public notice No. 51—I.T.C. (P.N.)/52, dated 9th May 1952, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is republished below for general information:—

It has been represented that the existing regulations make no provision for the import of spare parts for metal lamps made of aluminium and not made of aluminium, other than the parts specified against Sl. Nos. 271 and 272 of Pt. IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule in Appendix 'B' of the Policy Book for the January-June 1952, licensing period, and that consequently some of the lamps imported and in use already in the country are idle or useless merely because the required spare parts are not available. It has therefore, been decided that spare parts for incandescent lamps may be allowed to be imported against licences issued for the January-June 1952 period to established importers for Sl. Nos. 271 and 272 to the extent required, except that reservoirs and reflectors shall not be allowed to be imported as spares under this concession.

2. It has also been decided that as there is no indigenous manufacture of heat-resisting glasses of the type required for use in incandescent lamps and as ordinary glass strips are not satisfactory for the purpose, established importers may import heat-resisting glass to the extent of 20 per cent of the value of spare parts of lamps imported by them